

No. S4.8 號八念手四千八第 日九初月一十年十緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1834. 四甲 號五十三月三十第卷第 [PRICE \$2. PER MONTH]

INTIMATIONS.

APPROVED or ASSIGNED to the HONGKONG
 BANK, with approval of the Consenting Com-
 mittee, will, on 1st January, 1883, ISSUE
 INTEREST WARRANTS of \$5 per SHARE,
 payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
 BANK, the same being at the Rate of
 5% per Annum on the Paid-up Capital of
 \$100,000 for the year 1883. Notice is
 hereby given that in order that the same may
 be adjusted, the TRANSFER BOOKS of the
 Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to 21st
 instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Agents,
 Canton Insurance Co., Limited,
 Hongkong, 18th December, 1882. [2342]

WANTED.

5 or 6 ROOMED HOUSE on the HILL,
 with a Detached House or Bungalow with
 Tennis Court Preferred.

Apply to
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PREPARERS.

(PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS, SUNDRY, &c.)

And
"ERATED WATER MAKERS."

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or to the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 123

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 25th, 1884.

In the matter of educational facilities Hongkong has during the past few years made considerable progress.

A new building in course of erection for the Central School, in which that valuable institution will be able to carry on its work more efficiently and extend its sphere of usefulness.

A good English education coupled with Chinese is provided, and various scholarships have from time to time been instituted which afford encouragement to the pupils to work steadily and well and provide those means of continuing their studies longer than they would otherwise be able to do.

The most important of the scholarships is that lately instituted by His Excellency Governor Bowen for the study of law, medicine, or civil engineering in Great Britain, the competition for which is open not only to the pupils of the Central School but also several other schools in the colony.

A boy who succeeds in gaining this prize may consider himself as being fairly launched on the road to success in life.

The Central School, while it throws open its doors to all comers, is attended chiefly by Chinese, the European scholars constituting but a very small proportion of the whole number.

St. Joseph's College provides education for Portuguese and Chinese, coupled with religious instruction according to the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, and is doing a good work amongst the adherents of that faith.

The educational institution in which the British and Foreign community probably feel the more immediate personal interest is, however, the Hongkong Public School. Here their sons can receive an education under conditions almost identical with those prevailing in a well conducted middle class school at home.

Hongkong is becoming more and more a place of settled residence for Europeans, family life is yearly growing more general, and the number of children in the colony is constantly on the increase.

In the Hongkong Public School the European community has facilities for the education of its boys which do away with the absolute necessity of sending them to England for their education. The wealthier classes will of course still desire to send their sons to the Public Schools and Universities at home, and in many cases probably do not intend that their future career shall lie in this part of the world.

Others, however, who are not in the enjoyment of the same means, may be looked upon as more or less permanent settlers, who will naturally try to find an opening for their boys in the colony.

To such it is no longer necessary that they should make extraordinary sacrifices to send them to England or elsewhere for their education—since they can obtain a very fair middle class education close at hand.

One consideration often urged in favor of sending home is that of health. It is said that they grow up weak and weary in this climate. In some cases no doubt a change of air may be desirable or necessary, but on the whole we must say that the youngsters growing up here look as if they could hold their own pretty well with boys reared in climates supposed to be more conducive to sound physical development.

We see them doing well in cricket, boating, and swimming, and they make a very fair exhibition at their annual athletic sports. Under these circumstances, and with facilities for a good education readily available, the case of a boy whose parents cannot afford to send him home hardly calls for much commiseration.

We were glad to learn from the Bishop's speech on the occasion of the prize day at the Public School that there has been a substantial increase in the attendance and that the advantages afforded by the institution are appreciated by the public.

An interesting point was raised in the Bishop's speech as to the advisability or otherwise of coupling the study of Chinese with the education given in this school.

Bishop Buxton is of opinion that when a boy is laying the foundation of an English education it is inadvisable to add on the troubles of Chinese. This is a subject as to which there has been at various times a good deal of discussion in the colony. There can be no doubt that a knowledge of Chinese is a great advantage to a boy starting in life in Hongkong, whether in the Government service or in commerce.

It may be that in acquiring Chinese their education suffers, in other respects, but we can still hardly regard the question as being finally settled. It is at all events significant that the only two candidates for the Government scholarship for study in England are

cently awarded came from the Central School, an institution in which it has been said Chinese occupies too much time and attention. The examination was confined exclusively to English and mathematical subjects, and both boys attained a fair number of marks in these, notwithstanding the time they have been required to devote to the study of Chinese.

Closely connected with the subject of education is that of reading, rooms and public libraries. The beneficial effect these have on the masses in large towns at home is universally recognized, and is indeed unquestionable. But it is not only by the grown up portion of the population that such institutions are made use of. They include amongst their constituents a considerable number of youths, for whom they offer distinct educational advantages.

Where can a knowledge of current events be acquired but from the newspapers, and what is more likely to fix those events on the minds of young people than the illustrated and comic papers of the day? In Hongkong it is not too much to say that a boy has no chance of becoming familiar with the important events transpiring in other parts of the world. One or two newspapers of a high and dry character may be taken in at home, and here and there perhaps an illustrated paper, but as a matter of fact we think comparatively few of the boys have the opportunity of turning over at their leisure such periodicals as the *Illustrated London News*, *Graphic*, *Punch*, and other papers of a kindred description.

Many adults are in a like position, and there is no place in the ordinary of a public character as such travellers passing through can see the house papers. For a city of the population and wealth of Victoria to be without a public reading room is little short of a disgrace.

We have the City Hall Library, it is true, but there are few modern books on its shelves, and no newspapers or magazines. The books, moreover, if read at all, must be read in the room and not taken away, and a China boy is always hovering about like an evil spirit to disturb the reader by demanding the name of every book he ventures to open.

The consequence is that the Library is almost entirely unused, and the treasures it shelves contain might almost as well be packed away in boxes. At the last meeting of the shareholders and subscribers Mr. E. MacKean urged on the Committee the desirability of providing the daily papers and modern literature generally, and we hope his recommendation will bear fruit.

The Committee has been hampered by want of funds, it is true, and even with the renewal of the Government grant they will probably not be able to do much more than meet current expenses. Perhaps, however, some special effort might be made to meet a public want of this character. If any gentleman wished to make a present to the colony, we can think of no more useful and practical form his intention could take than that of establishing a small reading room in the interest of which would be applied to the supply of current literature and newspapers for the City Hall Library.

The British Consul Zohar, Lieut. Commander Hope, left Shanghai for Ningpo on the 19th inst.

The N. O. Daily News hears from Foochow that the U.S.S. *Monocacy* is expected to be in Shanghai for the New Year.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. is in receipt of a telegram from London announcing that "Italy has abolished quarantine."

We notice that Messrs. Stimson & Co. are despatching a steamer from Shanghai to Ningpo for cargo for Europe. This is a new departure in mercantile ventures.

The French corvette *Nielly*, Captain de Saint, left Hongkong yesterday for the coast of China.

Another bank, the Shien-sha, has failed at Wuchang. This (says the *Courier*) makes the number of banks having failed in Wuchang, during the last three months, to be 23.

To-day being Christmas Day, there will be no issue of the *Hongkong Daily Press* to-morrow. We take this opportunity of wishing all our readers the compliments of the season.

The distribution of prizes at St. Joseph's College took place this morning at 10 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor has kindly condescended to preside on the occasion.

The *Mercury* says that the two Australian cruisers *Coat Yung* and *Yang Wai*, which left Shanghai in company on the 16th inst., will leave the Northern Squadron at Choo or Port Arthur.

The French transport *Shamrock* arrived at Saigon on the 19th inst. from Tonkin, and after receiving her cargo is to be sent to Hongkong.

She had on board 10 officers and 100 non-commissioned men, and was accompanied by the transport *Shamrock*, which was to leave for France on the 24th inst.

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The *Shanghai Mercury* learns from Chinese sources that the Viceroy of the Ling Kwang and the Viceroy of the Yung Kwang have been ordered to co-operate in Tonkin. The Viceroy of the Yung Kwang is but a short distance from Bac Ninh, and his army is but waiting for the arrival of the Viceroy of the Ling Kwang to take the offensive. The Viceroy of Canton has declared he is able to furnish the funds necessary for the Tonkin campaign, should no other means to defray the expenses be offered.

The three nations of New Guinea who were picked up at sea by the British ship *Nyctea*, taken to Manila, and sent on to Hongkong, were forwarded to Thursday Island by the Hongkong Government by the E. and A. steamer *Galathea*.

A telegram from Hong Kong on the 20th inst. says that the man and woman being ill they were sent on to Cooktown for medical treatment. Ultimately, it is to be hoped, these poor wretched folk will go back to their native village and find some peace.

The *Shanghai Courier* says that His Excellency Tso Tsung-tang arrived at Foochow from Keelung on the 14th inst.

The Governor of the colony has been informed that the Chinese people are not so much alarmed by the reports of the Chinese people as they were some time ago. It is estimated that not less than 300,000 people, exclusive of soldiers and mariners, went there four miles out of the city of Foochow to meet the Governor.

There are now so many troops in Foochow and its vicinity that a security of life is being felt. So it is reported by some, but the rice harvest of Foochow has been so abundant this year that the report can scarcely be relied on.

The *Peking Gazette*, recording the execution of a Malay named Syed in the Gwai at Peking on the 4th inst. for murder, says that the man was a native of the Gwai, and that he was a native of the Gwai.

A strange coincidence may be mentioned in connection with Syed. His father and grandfather both ended their days in the same ignominious manner at the same place.

It is said that Syed was a native of the Gwai, and that he was a native of the Gwai.

At a meeting of St. John's Lodge No. 618, S.C. held on Monday evening, Dec. 23rd, 1884, was installed as Right Worshipful Master, Bro. G. W. S. St. John.

The ceremony of installation was performed by Very Worshipful Bro. W. S. St. John, District Deputy Master, Right Worshipful Bro. G. W. S. St. John, District Deputy Master, and Right Worshipful Bro. G. W. S. St. John, District Deputy Master.

With regard to the Chinese coolie passenger trade both from Hongkong and Singapore to West Australia, which is restricted to an importation of 10,000 per annum, the Government has been asked to consider the desirability of increasing the number of Chinese coolies to 15,000 per annum.

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MAILS EXPECTED

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THE AMERICAN MAIL.
P. M. steamer *City of Rio* the next American mail, leaves here on the 22nd November, and here on or about the 30th inst. P. M. steamer *City of Tokio*, the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 12th inst.

January.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

M. M. steamer *Anadyr*, with mail, left Singapore at 6 a. m. and is due here on or about the 23d.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

Pen Line steamer *Benlarig* leaves
the 19th, and is due here on
a inst.

Pen Line steamer *Glencoe* leaves
the 21st, and is due here on
a inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE

Information is invited to the following on the subject of Local Delivery and DELIVERY.—No delivery is made by Ship, at the Peak, Kowloon, or at any private house (except

above Regulation is not new
is the invariable rule of the Post
years. Considerable efforts
to secure its being generally u
sent, however, if possible, an

Postal Guide for 1884, revised
found in the *Daily Press*
large edition, p. 633 small edition
only authorized complete Su

The authorized List of Mails
 ion with this paper is the one
 uch day in our Extra, which
 d to a much later hour than t

A MAIL WILL CLOSE:

Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *P*
—tomorrow, the 26th inst., at 5.00
Haifong.—Per *Elsa*, to-morrow
5.00 P.M.
—
Straits and London.—Per *B*
—, the 27th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

United States Mail Packet. On
will be despatched on TU
January, with Mails for J
co, the United States, Canada,
u., which will be closed as follo
t, Registry ceases.
Post-Office closes, but Corre
nsted on board the Packet

10 cents extra Postage until
departure.

**NOTES FOR CLOSING THE COIN
MAILS.**

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
Following hours are observed
by the British Contract Pa

Day of Departure.
 -Money Order Office closes.
 -Registry of Letters ceases
 of all printed matter and patterns
 -Mails closed, except for Letters
 -Letters may be posted with
 cents until
 -when the Post Office closes

—Late Letters may be posted in a special packet—with late-fee of 10 cts. per letter—on day of departure.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
Day before Departure.
Money Order Office closes. Except the night box, which is open all day.

Post Office opens.
Registry of Letters ceases.
Printed matter and patterns cease.
Mail closes, except for Late Telegrams.
Letters may be posted with
postage until
5 p.m., when the Post Office closes.

responsibility can be accepted by
erroneous replies to verbal
addressed to subordinate officer
old off to sell stamps should

RATES OF POSTAGE.

... with return receipt ...
... printed papers signify such ...
... written by hand, do not bear the ...
... actual or personal correspondence ...
... as debts, copied music, &c. The ...

JOBS FOR THE EXCHANGE OF
ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES.
Money Orders or Postal Notes are
allowed in the following countries and places:—
Queensland.
South Australia.

South Australia
Straits Settlements
Tasmania
United Kingdom
Victoria
Western Australia
Hongkong Post Office also
Shanghai, and *vice versa*.
The commission charged is as follows:

2, or \$10, or 20 Rupees	0.2
5, or \$25, or 50 Rupees	0.4
7, or \$35, or 70 Rupees	0.6
10, or \$50, or 100 Rupees	0.8
— 150 Rupees	\$1.0

Order must exceed £10 or \$50 in India, when 150 Rupees is the minimum for such Orders.

more than two such Orders on 1 person, in favour of the same person, by mail.

Orders not exceeding 350 may be remitted to the Ports of China by means of Bills of Exchange, subject to a charge of one per cent. on them, or Money Orders may be sent to ports where there are Agents of the Hong Kong Post Office.

POSTAL NOTES.

Postal Notes of the values named
within three months at any Post
United Kingdom, at Gibraltar
people, can be obtained at Hong
British Post Office in China
prices, which include Commission

30 cts

.....	45
.....	\$1.45.
.....	\$2.85.
.....	\$5.60.

orders on the United Kingdom
 exceeding £5 applied for at Home
 will be granted by means of
 purchaser of any Postal Note

memorandum of its date and number, and fill in the Payee's name before the word "Pay to the order of". The holder may also fill in the name of the bank to which the payment is to be made. If the note is payable (within three months) to order, it must be payable in the United Kingdom, at Gibraltar, or at Constantinople. Any Postal Note must be payable to a Bank.

Notes should always be for-
Covered. If this precaution
inquiries whatever will be made
alleged loss of any Note. No
in any case.
Notes issued in the United
payable in Hongkong or Chi
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